

TITLE 392  
CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM

CHAPTER 1-000 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1-001 Legal Basis

1-001.01 Federal Authority: The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act established the Child Care Subsidy Program as a block grant in 1992. In 1996 it was amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act to give states more flexibility in addressing child care needs.

1-001.02 State Authority: In Neb. Rev. Stat. Section 43-2602, the Legislature stated its intent to develop a comprehensive child care system.

1-002 Purpose: The purpose of the Child Care Subsidy Program is to assist low income families with child care.

1-003 Definitions: For use within the Child Care Subsidy Program, the following definitions apply.

Child Care: The provision of care:

1. To children age 12 or younger unless there is a special need;
2. For on the average of less than 12 hours per day;
3. For compensation, either indirect or direct;
4. On a regular basis; and
5. By a person other than their parents or guardians.

Home schooling and education programs are not considered child care.

Child Care Center: A facility licensed to provide child care for 13 or more children. For licensing regulations, see Title 391.

Child Care Provider: An individual or agency that has:

1. Requested and agreed to be approved as a service provider;
2. Become licensed, if required;
3. Been evaluated by resource development staff in relation to applicable standards if no license is required; and
4. Signed a service provider agreement.

Emancipated Minor: An individual age 18 or younger who is considered an adult because s/he has:

1. Married; or
2. Moved away from the parent(s)' home and is not receiving support from the parent(s).

Family Child Care Home I: A licensed child care operation in the provider's place of residence which serves at least four but no more than eight children at any one time. A Family Child Care Home I provider may be approved to serve no more than two additional school-age children during non-school hours. For licensing regulations, see Title 391.

Family Child Care Home II: A licensed child care operation either in the provider's place of residence or a site other than the residence, serving 12 or fewer children at any one time. For licensing regulations, see Title 391.

Full Day of Care: At least 6 hours through 9 hours. A full day may be longer than 9 hours if the child care program defines its day of care that way.

Infant: A child age six weeks to 18 months.

In-Home Child Care: Care provided to children in their own home.

Intentional Program Violation (IPV): Any action by an individual to intentionally:

1. Make a false statement, either verbally or in writing, to obtain benefits to which the individual is not entitled;
2. Conceal information to obtain benefits to which the individual is not entitled; or
3. Alter one or more documents to obtain benefits to which the individual is not entitled.

License-Exempt Family Child Care Home: An individual who is providing care in his/her own home, serving a maximum of three children from different families or six children from one family. See 392 NAC 5-003 for application of the limit on the number of children.

Preschooler: A child age 36 months to school-age.

Provider Identification Number: A nine-digit Federal Identification (FID) number or a nine-digit Social Security number (SSN).

Schoolage Child: A child who attends kindergarten or above.

Secondary Agreement: An agreement between a service provider and someone other than an employee to provide the agreed upon service for pay.

Service Provider Agreement: A legally binding document describing the service(s) to be provided, the agreed-upon unit(s), and the unit rate(s) for each provider. The responsibilities of the provider and of the Nebraska Health and Human Services system are stated in the agreement.

Special Needs: Requirement for extra care because of an acute or chronic physical or mental condition. Acute special needs include temporary conditions that require special medical attention and isolation from other children, e.g., recovery from surgery, etc. Chronic special needs include long-standing medical or behavioral problems that require medical, behavioral or other services at all times, e.g., medically fragile, attention deficit, etc. To be considered a child with a special need, the child must have one or more of the following conditions which are not related to chronological age:

1. Emotional impairment: including behavioral impairment, requiring special equipment or assistance;
2. Developmental age level lower than chronological age and requires assistance via special supervision;
3. Movement impairment: requires assistance or unable to move;
4. Sensory impairment: requires special environmental modifications or assistance;
5. Speech impairment: requires special equipment or assistance;
6. Hygiene: requires assistance or special equipment;
7. Feeding: requires special equipment or assistance;
8. Toileting: requires assistance or special equipment;
9. Medical conditions: requires respiratory aids or special procedures;
10. Therapy required: physical, occupational, speech, or respiratory;
11. Medications: requires assistance or special procedures.

Childhood diseases such as measles, chicken pox, flu, etc., are not considered special needs.

Toddler: A child age 18 months to 3 years.